

The Washington Herald is delivered by  
carrier in the District of Columbia and at  
Alexandria, Va., at 35 cents per month,  
daily and Sunday, or at 25 cents per  
month without the Sunday issue.

Subscription Rates by Mail.  
Daily and Sunday.....35 cents per month  
Daily and Sunday.....\$3.25 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.50 per year  
Daily, without Sunday.....\$2.00 per year

No attention will be paid to anonymous  
contributions, and no communications to  
the editor will be printed except under the  
name of the contributor.

Manuscripts offered for publication will  
be returned if unavailable, but stamps  
should be sent with the manuscript for  
that purpose.  
All communications intended for this  
newspaper, whether for the daily or the  
Sunday issue, should be addressed to  
THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

New York Office, Nassau-Broadway Bldg., LaCorte &  
Maxwell, Managers.  
Chicago Office, Marquette Bldg., LaCorte &  
Maxwell, Managers.

SUNDAY, APRIL 7, 1907.

### Cost of Refunding.

That element of financiers not wholly  
satisfied with the present banking system  
of the country doubtless will be critical  
of Secretary Cortelyou's first important  
act as head of the Treasury. His refunding  
circular, issued last week, will redeem  
only a little more than one-half of the 4  
per cent bonds maturing July 1 next.  
The outstanding amount of these bonds  
is \$112,000,000. Mr. Cortelyou already has  
redeemed some of them by the Treasury  
office, at the height of the recent Wall  
street panic, for the relief of the money  
market. But \$50,000,000 of them are to be  
redeemed by his latest offer of 2 per cent  
substitute bonds maturing in 1930. The  
remainder will be taken up and canceled.  
So painstaking and conservative an au-  
thority as the Springfield Republican ob-  
jects to Secretary Cortelyou's whole pro-  
gramme in respect to the outstanding  
bond issue involved, claiming that he  
could retire the entire amount "without  
the slightest trouble" and "with material  
advantage to the Treasury." It is a fact  
worth noting that the Treasury's cash  
balance after all liabilities is \$250,000,000—  
a comfortable asset, considering that only  
a few months ago we were told that a  
deficit was threatened. That alarm was  
sounded, however, when Congress was in  
session, and we were told that it was the  
answer of the standard-bearer to the agi-  
tation in various parts of the country for  
tariff revision. About \$175,000,000 of this  
cash balance is on deposits with the national  
banks. It is earning substantial  
profits, of course, for the banks that hold it,  
but nothing at all for the government.  
Our Springfield contemporary estimates  
that if, instead of refunding or extending  
\$50,000,000 of this 4 per cent debt at 2 per  
cent, Secretary Cortelyou should pay it  
off with money now lying idle in the  
Treasury or with that in the banks from  
which the government is receiving no  
benefit, the government would save \$1,000,-  
000 a year for the next twenty-three  
years. "It does," says the Republican,  
somewhat pointedly, if not harshly, "to  
test this sum over its shoulder and let  
private banking interests gather it in."

There can be no doubt, of course, that  
the main reason Secretary Cortelyou has  
elected to refund this debt, a part of  
which was incurred by the \$50,000,000 bond  
issue of the last Cleveland administration—  
an issue which caused exceedingly se-  
vere arraignment of that administration  
at the time—was to preserve, if not to ex-  
pand, the existing basis of national dis-  
circulation. In doing so the nation is  
taxed, according to the Republican's esti-  
mate, a million a year; but as it seems  
absolutely necessary to carry a heavy  
national debt in order to maintain the  
present banking system, Secretary Cortelyou  
is pursuing the policy followed by  
his predecessors, Democratic as well as  
Republican. The country is so rich and  
prosperous that the \$1,000,000 a year in-  
volved in this transaction will arouse no  
popular dissent.

Mr. Loeb is undoubtedly to blame for  
stirring up the hobgoblins.

### Roosevelt and Bryan.

It is a matter of frequent observation  
that what for the want of a better phrase  
may be termed the radical thought of  
both the Republican and the Democratic  
parties tends to run along parallel lines.  
Mr. Roosevelt's corporation programme  
has no more eminent or consistent sup-  
porter than Mr. Bryan. Eliminating his  
references to government ownership, the  
latter's recent expression of his views on  
the railroad situation might have come  
without any but verbal modification from  
the President himself. Though nominally  
a State rights man, Mr. Bryan dis-  
plays no more hesitation than Mr. Roose-  
velt in advocating the extension of the  
scope of Federal authority when such a  
course seems essential to the public wel-  
fare. In so many important matters of  
national policy do these two great popu-  
lar leaders approximate each other's  
point of view that the question naturally  
arises, What difference may be set up  
as a guide to the choice of voters be-  
tween them, should they be opposed in  
the next Presidential campaign?  
There are two defects in President  
Roosevelt's economic programme which  
may furnish the Democratic leader an  
opportunity for successful attack. We  
refer to his omission of tariff revision  
from his plans for dealing with trust  
evils, and to his advocacy of government  
aid to the shipping industry, which is  
only protection in another form. The  
President has a firm grasp on the idea of  
subjugating corporations to government  
supervision, but such supervision would  
not correct all the evils of monopoly un-  
less the government undertook to regulate  
prices, a step which we do not think the  
people of this country will be ready to  
take for many years to come. But there  
is a natural regulator of monopoly  
and of monopolistic prices which it is the  
business of governments to preserve,  
namely, competition. Now the protective  
tariff tends to stifle competition, and so  
it has been one of the most potent aids  
in upbuilding a number of our most op-  
pressive monopolies. To maintain a high  
protective tariff system tending toward  
the development of monopoly, and to at-  
tempt to remedy the evils thus arising by  
means of regulatory legislation, is an  
absurd, untenable, and ineffective policy.

which it has always been difficult to jus-  
tify in the forum of popular discussion.  
And when on top of this inconsistent pol-  
icy it is proposed to use public funds  
raised by taxation, and in large part by  
taxation that promotes monopoly, to  
make the building, ownership, and opera-  
tion of steam vessels profitable, or more  
profitable than it would otherwise be, we  
discern an indefensible system of public  
plunder and private aggrandizement that  
ought to be extremely vulnerable to the  
assault of Democratic principles, as they  
have been held by the great leaders of  
that party.

We are aware that Mr. Roosevelt holds  
the opinion that his governmental regula-  
tion plans are more important than re-  
vision of the tariff, and, possibly, Mr. Bryan  
entertains a similar view of the relations  
of these two policies; but we feel confi-  
dent that both would immensely  
strengthen themselves by taking strong  
ground against governmental favoritism  
of any sort. Mr. Roosevelt, however, is  
committed, by party affiliation, if not by  
personal inclination, to the opinion  
conceded so that it remains for Mr. Bryan  
to take advantage of the tactical weak-  
ness which we have shown to exist in his  
opponent's position.

No gentleman elected to the Annapolis  
Club should seek to go behind the returns.

### Go Fishing and Forget It!

Really, there has been enough talk about  
that five-million-dollar plot to buy up, win  
over, and subsidize this glorious country  
of ours in the interest of a reactionary  
candidate for President. It was actually  
fetched scheme, at best, if it ever actually  
existed. Indeed, Mulberry Sellers, in his  
hey-day, never had a dream more fantas-  
tic. But since the plot, or conspiracy—  
the deep-laid, nation-wide villainy—never  
attained form or substance; since now it  
has been scotched and killed, let us try  
to forget the ugly thing. Not a tainted  
dollar of the wicked hoard (the five million  
was only a drop, anyway, in the rich  
men's bucket) appears to have been ex-  
pended to corrupt the honest electorate,  
and this land of the free retains its status  
quo. So why keep talking about it? No  
earthly good can come of it.

We are beginning to grow a little hy-  
sterial. The country is not exactly sure  
of itself—whether it is a case for laughter or  
for tears. In the Storer crisis, it knew  
that it wanted to laugh, and it did it—  
fairly guffawed; but, somehow, this is  
different. Goblins and ghosts begin to  
stalk abroad and confront us. Folks are  
"seeing things at night." The atmos-  
phere is surcharged with weird imagin-  
ings. We are prone to see vain things.

Spring is here, and it is time to go  
fishing. The Washington Herald sug-  
gests it—go fishing! It knits up raveled  
nerves as nothing else does.

Go fishing; and forget it! That's the  
thing to do. Forgetfulness is what our  
patriotic, liberty-loving, untrammelled,  
unbought countrymen need—and a lot of it.

Texas proposes to pass a law requiring  
cruises to show everything they advertise.  
Reform is evidently rampant in  
Texas. Next thing we know that State  
will be passing a law requiring politicians  
to keep ante-election promises.

### An Army General Staff Blunder.

It is a pity that some one connected  
with the army and navy does not have  
the regular duty of looking over the bills  
presented in Congress each session before  
they are enacted. If this had been the  
case, at least one law which went into  
effect on March 2 with its approval by  
the President would not now be operat-  
ing to the injustice of several thousand  
retired men of the army, navy, and  
Marine Corps. These very men were in-  
tended as the special objects of the bene-  
fit conferred by the bill, which had been  
introduced by the late Senator Alger. It  
sought to authorize the payment to these  
men of \$5.35 per month which had been  
denied them by one of those unaccounta-  
ble departmental decisions made some  
years ago. The bill was submitted to the  
General Staff of the Army, from which  
was received by the Military Committee  
of the House and Senate a special memo-  
randum aiming to inform Congress of the  
exact effect of the measure, described as  
relating mainly to retired men, whose  
extra allowance would represent an an-  
nual increase of about \$108,000.

It appears that the General Staff  
interpretation of the bill by the General  
Staff of the Army, the law does not in any  
way relate to the retired men of the  
army, navy, and Marine Corps who were  
retired prior to March 2. It is so worded  
as to give the benefit of extra allowance  
to sailors, soldiers, and marines retired  
since March 2. There are, in consequence,  
two classes of pay for retired men of the  
army, navy, and Marine Corps, an incon-  
sistency which is as absurd as it is un-  
just. More than this, men who were  
retired after March 2 get one-fourth of  
the pay they were then receiving, which is  
a larger fraction than the retired pay of  
men who were retired prior to March 2,  
and whose pay is based on the pay "of  
the rank with which they were retired."

Altogether, the incident affords an ex-  
ample of a legislative muddle for which  
there is no excuse. Here are several thou-  
sand retired soldiers, sailors, and marines  
who are deprived of the pay which was  
considered their proper allowance, and  
which some of their associates will re-  
ceive. The situation is due entirely to  
lack of intelligent scrutiny of bills which  
are of service legislation, and there ap-  
pears to be no excuse for such a state  
of affairs.

### The Harriman Episode Again.

A careful perusal of the Roosevelt-Har-  
riman correspondence, together with the  
comments of the respective authors there-  
on, shows that President Roosevelt, in  
October, 1904, invited Mr. Harriman to  
visit the White House for the purpose of  
talking over the political situation in New  
York with respect to the State ticket. In  
compliance with this invitation, Mr. Har-  
riman came to Washington on or about  
October 20 and conferred with Mr. Roose-  
velt. Following this conference, Mr. Har-  
riman contributed \$50,000 to the State cam-  
paign fund and induced several other per-  
sons to contribute. Mr. Harriman says that  
in the letter to Representative Sherman  
the President "clearly seeks to convey  
the impression that the personal inter-  
view with him in the fall of 1904 was of  
my (Harriman's) seeking, and not his."  
We do not so read the President's letter  
to Sherman. What the President en-  
deavored to show was that the subject  
he had in his mind was not a subject of  
able lawyers, and had every opportunity  
to present fairly and fully every defense  
he had, technical or otherwise. The al-  
most universal opinion is that he should  
have kept still as to the past and try to  
govern his actions in the future that he  
might regain to some extent, if possi-  
ble, the confidence of the people.

### Progress on the Canal.

At last we have positive evidence that  
progress is being made on the excavations  
for the Panama Canal. At the Gatun  
dam, the dispatches say, Secretary Taft  
took off his coat and descended to the  
bottom of a hole that goes to the bottom  
of the lock. If there is a hole at Gatun  
big enough to hold "Bill," then it  
won't be long before there will be a hole  
there big enough for craft of the Dread-  
nought type.

### The Difference.

There is a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the  
United States Treasury, but this stu-  
pendous war differs from the Republican  
campaign fund of 1904 in that George B.  
Cortelyou is not at a loss to know where  
it came from.

### Unfortunate.

The President said he considered him-  
self fortunate in being attacked by such  
men as Burton and Harriman. The  
American people are unfortunate in hav-  
ing their President attacked by Harriman.

### A LAY LAYMAN.

By A. LAYMAN.

"The evil that men do lives after them;  
the good is oft interred with their bones."  
—SHAKESPEARE.

### Is this statement strictly true?

It seems to me that the tendency and  
practice now is not to hold out and call  
attention to the evil deeds done by the  
dead, but rather to follow the maxim,  
"De mortuis nil nisi bonum" (Speak  
nothing of the dead unless it be good).  
While this is the more charitable and to be  
preferred method, it seems to have its  
abuses. In many cases we go too far,  
not only speaking good, but ignoring the  
idea of any evil whatever.

This leads me to speak of the modern  
habit of delivering eulogies on so many  
occasions that they become meaningless.  
The modern resolutions of respect seem  
to be all alike. These meaningless and  
stereotyped panegyrics are used on the  
death of any person, no matter how ob-  
scure, who happened at the time of his  
death to be connected with some society  
or association, or a member of some trade  
or profession. It is not enough that  
friendly and benevolent societies, military  
companies, baseball clubs, and other or-  
ganizations must pass resolutions which  
would mean a great deal if they meant  
anything at all, but a man cannot be a  
doctor, lawyer, bank director, Mason, or  
Odd Fellow but after his death he is made  
the subject of a set of resolutions almost  
invariably beginning with, "Whereas it  
has pleased Almighty God," and ending  
with a resolve of resignation "to bow to  
His inscrutable will," and directing  
that the resolutions be published and  
transmitted "to his afflicted family."

The intermediate space between the "where-  
as" and the last resolve is occupied in  
settling forth what a remarkably excep-  
tional person was "our departed friend"  
and what a general grief there is at his  
loss. Now, seriously, is not all this very  
absurd? Why cannot some enterprising  
man get up a formula entirely void of the  
hackneyed phrases, so that the resolu-  
tions of so-called respect on the death of  
the Hon. Uriah Shooks, a member of the  
Nip and Tuck Society, should not be so  
exact a copy (name and date only ex-  
cepted) of the profound "expression of  
feeling by the Society for the Prevention  
of Humbugs on the melancholy occasion  
of the death of Col. Theophilus Thimble-  
tigger, it certainly ought not to be in-  
cluded in membership in a boat club,  
or a trades union, or Masonic society, or  
any other organization, carries with it  
social and preferred conditions of friend-  
ship and admiration.

It may be safely admitted that a ma-  
jority of lawyers, doctors, merchants,  
Masons, etc., are honest men, but it can-  
not be doubted that there are some black  
sheep among them, and as there is only  
one form of resolution alike for good  
and bad, is not the force of them lost  
when they are used to commend the good  
and to condemn the bad? In cases where  
their only effect is to call attention  
to the notorious contrast between the  
original and the portrait? It certainly  
presents a serious objection to this way  
of doing things. The resolutions of re-  
spect are expected to be expressions of  
feeling by the Society for the Prevention  
of Humbugs on the melancholy occasion  
of the death of Col. Theophilus Thimble-  
tigger, it certainly ought not to be in-  
cluded in membership in a boat club,  
or a trades union, or Masonic society, or  
any other organization, carries with it  
social and preferred conditions of friend-  
ship and admiration.

Now that Mr. Thaw is physically safe  
in jail, and mentally sound, according to  
the experts, it only remains to be shown  
that his moral nature is sanitary.

That actor who has been discharged  
from the hospital "very much in love  
with his nurse" is in need of a press  
agent. A reversal of the story would  
have brought wonderful advertising.

Why is it that partisan Republican pa-  
pers are so continually pointing out the  
hopelessness of Democratic success under  
Mr. Bryan's leadership?

Fortunately for Mr. Taft, so far as the  
theft of Senator Foraker's pet bull pup is  
concerned, he can prove an alibi.

A Pennsylvania man ate fifty hard-  
boiled eggs in fifteen minutes, and then  
asked for more. Evidently a hiring of  
the federated hens' union.

The average earning in Chicago is put  
at \$8 per week, while the average expense  
of living is put down at \$15. This leaves  
4 cents for the theaters, ball games, and  
other dissipations.

"The President is a friendly sort," says  
the Buffalo Express. Harriman, Storer,  
Whitney, et al. merely overlooked it.

The saddest feature of the Chicago elec-  
tion was the fact that it temporarily  
changed into the limelight again the de-  
crepit and dishonorably discharged  
"Heast-beast" joke!

There is a kindling-wood famine in New  
York. You never hear of such a famine  
when the Congressional Record is issued.

The governor's office in the Pennsylvania  
capitol at Harrisburg contains a clock  
that cost \$7,000. It is not a \$7,000 clock  
by any manner of means, however.

If Diogenes were alive to-day he would  
have a much easier time with his search  
than he actually did have. Think of the  
classified prevaricators already labeled in  
advance for him.

Stanford White's father once wrote a  
book entitled "Forbidden Fruit." There  
is no evidence that the son ever read it.

"The red bride is fashion's latest crea-  
tion," says an authority. Certainly one  
would regret to see a blue bride.

"Is it perverseness, pigheadedness, or  
lack of self-power that causes some per-  
sons to persist in reading a dull, uninter-  
esting book through when once they have  
started it?" asks the Deseret News. Re-  
spectfully referred to that highest of au-  
thorities on human virtues and frailties,  
the esteemed and optimistic Baltimore  
American.

In the absence of specific information as  
to the identity of the gentleman who pre-  
sented Mr. Bryan's bill "carrying every  
State in the Union in 1906," our guess is  
that his name is not James J. Goss.

With Mr. Harriman angling for the  
Senatorship, it is not surprising that the  
people of New York were simply up  
against a choice between lemons.

"Where are the active, capable boys of  
the old days?" asks a contemporary. Op-  
erating department stores, running banks,  
riding in automobiles, and things!

What Burton Should Have Done.  
From the Portland Oregonian.

Even the friends of ex-Senator Burton  
have little to say in approval of his  
course in publicly discussing his case  
after conviction and punishment. He has  
afforded no new evidence upon the sub-  
ject he had in his mind, was defended by  
able lawyers, and had every opportunity  
to present fairly and fully every defense  
he had, technical or otherwise. The al-  
most universal opinion is that he should  
have kept still as to the past and try to  
govern his actions in the future that he  
might regain to some extent, if possi-  
ble, the confidence of the people.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the  
United States Treasury, but this stu-  
pendous war differs from the Republican  
campaign fund of 1904 in that George B.  
Cortelyou is not at a loss to know where  
it came from.

Unfortunate.

The President said he considered him-  
self fortunate in being attacked by such  
men as Burton and Harriman. The  
American people are unfortunate in hav-  
ing their President attacked by Harriman.

### A LAY LAYMAN.

By A. LAYMAN.

"The evil that men do lives after them;  
the good is oft interred with their bones."  
—SHAKESPEARE.

### Is this statement strictly true?

It seems to me that the tendency and  
practice now is not to hold out and call  
attention to the evil deeds done by the  
dead, but rather to follow the maxim,  
"De mortuis nil nisi bonum" (Speak  
nothing of the dead unless it be good).  
While this is the more charitable and to be  
preferred method, it seems to have its  
abuses. In many cases we go too far,  
not only speaking good, but ignoring the  
idea of any evil whatever.

This leads me to speak of the modern  
habit of delivering eulogies on so many  
occasions that they become meaningless.  
The modern resolutions of respect seem  
to be all alike. These meaningless and  
stereotyped panegyrics are used on the  
death of any person, no matter how ob-  
scure, who happened at the time of his  
death to be connected with some society  
or association, or a member of some trade  
or profession. It is not enough that  
friendly and benevolent societies, military  
companies, baseball clubs, and other or-  
ganizations must pass resolutions which  
would mean a great deal if they meant  
anything at all, but a man cannot be a  
doctor, lawyer, bank director, Mason, or  
Odd Fellow but after his death he is made  
the subject of a set of resolutions almost  
invariably beginning with, "Whereas it  
has pleased Almighty God," and ending  
with a resolve of resignation "to bow to  
His inscrutable will," and directing  
that the resolutions be published and  
transmitted "to his afflicted family."

The intermediate space between the "where-  
as" and the last resolve is occupied in  
settling forth what a remarkably excep-  
tional person was "our departed friend"  
and what a general grief there is at his  
loss. Now, seriously, is not all this very  
absurd? Why cannot some enterprising  
man get up a formula entirely void of the  
hackneyed phrases, so that the resolu-  
tions of so-called respect on the death of  
the Hon. Uriah Shooks, a member of the  
Nip and Tuck Society, should not be so  
exact a copy (name and date only ex-  
cepted) of the profound "expression of  
feeling by the Society for the Prevention  
of Humbugs on the melancholy occasion  
of the death of Col. Theophilus Thimble-  
tigger, it certainly ought not to be in-  
cluded in membership in a boat club,  
or a trades union, or Masonic society, or  
any other organization, carries with it  
social and preferred conditions of friend-  
ship and admiration.

It may be safely admitted that a ma-  
jority of lawyers, doctors, merchants,  
Masons, etc., are honest men, but it can-  
not be doubted that there are some black  
sheep among them, and as there is only  
one form of resolution alike for good  
and bad, is not the force of them lost  
when they are used to commend the good  
and to condemn the bad? In cases where  
their only effect is to call attention  
to the notorious contrast between the  
original and the portrait? It certainly  
presents a serious objection to this way  
of doing things. The resolutions of re-  
spect are expected to be expressions of  
feeling by the Society for the Prevention  
of Humbugs on the melancholy occasion  
of the death of Col. Theophilus Thimble-  
tigger, it certainly ought not to be in-  
cluded in membership in a boat club,  
or a trades union, or Masonic society, or  
any other organization, carries with it  
social and preferred conditions of friend-  
ship and admiration.

Now that Mr. Thaw is physically safe  
in jail, and mentally sound, according to  
the experts, it only remains to be shown  
that his moral nature is sanitary.

That actor who has been discharged  
from the hospital "very much in love  
with his nurse" is in need of a press  
agent. A reversal of the story would  
have brought wonderful advertising.

Why is it that partisan Republican pa-  
pers are so continually pointing out the  
hopelessness of Democratic success under  
Mr. Bryan's leadership?

Fortunately for Mr. Taft, so far as the  
theft of Senator Foraker's pet bull pup is  
concerned, he can prove an alibi.

A Pennsylvania man ate fifty hard-  
boiled eggs in fifteen minutes, and then  
asked for more. Evidently a hiring of  
the federated hens' union.

The average earning in Chicago is put  
at \$8 per week, while the average expense  
of living is put down at \$15. This leaves  
4 cents for the theaters, ball games, and  
other dissipations.

"The President is a friendly sort," says  
the Buffalo Express. Harriman, Storer,  
Whitney, et al. merely overlooked it.

The saddest feature of the Chicago elec-  
tion was the fact that it temporarily  
changed into the limelight again the de-  
crepit and dishonorably discharged  
"Heast-beast" joke!

There is a kindling-wood famine in New  
York. You never hear of such a famine  
when the Congressional Record is issued.

The governor's office in the Pennsylvania  
capitol at Harrisburg contains a clock  
that cost \$7,000. It is not a \$7,000 clock  
by any manner of means, however.

If Diogenes were alive to-day he would  
have a much easier time with his search  
than he actually did have. Think of the  
classified prevaricators already labeled in  
advance for him.

Stanford White's father once wrote a  
book entitled "Forbidden Fruit." There  
is no evidence that the son ever read it.

"The red bride is fashion's latest crea-  
tion," says an authority. Certainly one  
would regret to see a blue bride.

"Is it perverseness, pigheadedness, or  
lack of self-power that causes some per-  
sons to persist in reading a dull, uninter-  
esting book through when once they have  
started it?" asks the Deseret News. Re-  
spectfully referred to that highest of au-  
thorities on human virtues and frailties,  
the esteemed and optimistic Baltimore  
American.

In the absence of specific information as  
to the identity of the gentleman who pre-  
sented Mr. Bryan's bill "carrying every  
State in the Union in 1906," our guess is  
that his name is not James J. Goss.

With Mr. Harriman angling for the  
Senatorship, it is not surprising that the  
people of New York were simply up  
against a choice between lemons.

"Where are the active, capable boys of  
the old days?" asks a contemporary. Op-  
erating department stores, running banks,  
riding in automobiles, and things!

What Burton Should Have Done.  
From the Portland Oregonian.

Even the friends of ex-Senator Burton  
have little to say in approval of his  
course in publicly discussing his case  
after conviction and punishment. He has  
afforded no new evidence upon the sub-  
ject he had in his mind, was defended by  
able lawyers, and had every opportunity  
to present fairly and fully every defense  
he had, technical or otherwise. The al-  
most universal opinion is that he should  
have kept still as to the past and try to  
govern his actions in the future that he  
might regain to some extent, if possi-  
ble, the confidence of the people.

From the Louisville Courier-Journal.

There is a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the  
United States Treasury, but this stu-  
pendous war differs from the Republican  
campaign fund of 1904 in that George B.  
Cortelyou is not at a loss to know where  
it came from.

Unfortunate.

The President said he considered him-  
self fortunate in being attacked by such  
men as Burton and Harriman. The  
American people are unfortunate in hav-  
ing their President attacked by Harriman.

### A LAY LAYMAN.

By A. LAYMAN.

"The evil that men do lives after them;  
the good is oft interred with their bones."  
—SHAKESPEARE.

### Is this statement strictly true?

It seems to me that the tendency and  
practice now is not to hold out and call  
attention to the evil deeds done by the  
dead, but rather to follow the maxim,  
"De mortuis nil nisi bonum" (Speak  
nothing of the dead unless it be good).  
While this is the more charitable and to be  
preferred method, it seems to have its  
abuses. In many cases we go too far,  
not only speaking good, but ignoring the  
idea of any evil whatever.

This leads me to speak of the modern  
habit of delivering eulogies on so many  
occasions that they become meaningless.  
The modern resolutions of respect seem  
to be all alike. These meaningless and  
stereotyped panegyrics are used on the  
death of any person, no matter how ob-  
scure, who happened at the time of his  
death to be connected with some society  
or association, or a member of some trade  
or profession. It is not enough that  
friendly and benevolent societies, military  
companies, baseball clubs, and other or-  
ganizations must pass resolutions which  
would mean a great deal if they meant  
anything at all, but a man cannot be a  
doctor, lawyer, bank director, Mason, or  
Odd Fellow but after his death he is made  
the subject of a set of resolutions almost  
invariably beginning with, "Whereas it  
has pleased Almighty God," and ending  
with a resolve of resignation "to bow to  
His inscrutable will," and directing  
that the resolutions be published and  
transmitted "to his afflicted family."

The intermediate space between the "where-  
as" and the last resolve is occupied in  
settling forth what a remarkably excep-  
tional person was "our departed friend"  
and what a general grief there is at his  
loss. Now, seriously, is not all this very  
absurd? Why cannot some enterprising  
man get up a formula entirely void of the  
hackneyed phrases, so that the resolu-  
tions of so-called respect on the death of  
the Hon. Uriah Shooks, a member of the  
Nip and Tuck Society, should not be so  
exact a copy (name and date only ex-  
cepted) of the profound "expression of  
feeling by the Society for the Prevention  
of Humbugs on the melancholy occasion  
of the death of Col. Theophilus Thimble-  
tigger, it certainly ought not to be in-  
cluded in membership in a boat club,  
or a trades union, or Masonic society, or  
any other organization, carries with it  
social and preferred conditions of friend-  
ship and admiration.

It may be safely admitted that a ma-  
jority of lawyers, doctors, merchants,  
Masons, etc., are honest men, but it can-  
not be doubted that there are some black  
sheep among them, and as there is only  
one form of resolution alike for good  
and bad, is not the force of them lost  
when they are used to commend the good  
and to condemn the bad? In cases where  
their only effect is to call attention  
to the notorious contrast between the  
original and the portrait? It certainly  
presents a serious objection to this way  
of doing things. The resolutions of re-  
spect are expected to be expressions of  
feeling by the Society for the Prevention  
of Humbugs on the melancholy occasion  
of the death of Col. Theophilus Thimble-  
tigger, it certainly ought not to be in-  
cluded in membership in a boat club,  
or a trades union, or Masonic society, or  
any other organization, carries with it  
social and preferred conditions of friend-  
ship and admiration.

Now that Mr. Thaw is physically safe  
in jail, and mentally sound, according to  
the experts, it only remains to be shown  
that his moral nature is sanitary.

That actor who has been discharged  
from the hospital "very much in love  
with his nurse" is in need of a press  
agent. A reversal of the story would  
have brought wonderful advertising.

Why is it that partisan Republican